Notes on the non-marine molluscs of the island of Borneo 4. The genus Eostrobilops (Gastropoda Pulmonata: Strobilopsidae)¹

J.J. VERMEULEN

Rijksherbarium, P.O. Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands

Eostrobilops triptychus spec. nov. (Strobilopsidae), from the island of Borneo, is described Species of this family have not yet been recorded from this area.

Key words: Gastropoda, Pulmonata, Strobilopsidae, Eostrobilops, taxonomy, Indonesia, Borneo.

INTRODUCTION

The five extant species of the genus *Eostrobilops* occur in continental Southeast Asia (China, the Southeast part of Russia, Korea) as well as Japan (Manganelli et al., 1989; map in Solem, 1968). It was therefore surprising to find, during a collecting trip in 1990, an undescribed species in the Southeast part of Borneo, far outside the known range of the genus.

References to material present in the collection of the author are abbreviated as 'V', followed by a collection number. Eventually all material will be deposited at the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden (RMNH).

Thanks are due to the staff of the Leiden Museum for the use of their extensive library and generous help in other ways. The help of Dr. P.C. van Welzen (Leiden) should also be acknowledged. He joined the author on the trip to SE. Kalimantan during which this species was found. He suffered bad food, no beer and Montezuma's Revenge for a group of animals which, to him, holds little charm.

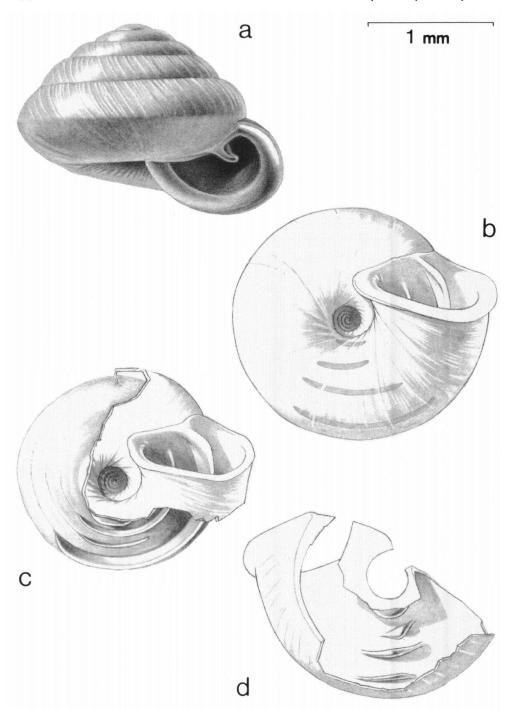
As always, the drawings have been prepared by the author.

Genus Eostrobilops Pilsbry, 1927

Eostrobilops triptychus spec. nov. fig. 1

Shell brown, thick, solid, opaque or slightly translucent, low conical with convex sides and a rounded apex in frontal view. Whorls 3 3/8-3 3/4, moderately convex above and below the periphery; periphery not or hardly angular, not keeled; suture well impressed; protoconch smooth; top whorls with irregular, very fine, densely placed radial grooves ($50 \times$ magnification); next whorls with rather conspicuous, irregularly spaced, low but rather wide radial ribs, these ribs locally crossed by inconspicuous, very fine (just visible at $25 \times$ magnification) spiral striation; last whorl below the periphery with fine, irregularly spaced, curved growth lines only. Umbilicus

¹ For no. 3 in this series see Basteria 55: 165-171, 1991.



narrow, approximately 1/6 of the maximum shell diameter; inner margin of the whorls irregularly crenulated. Aperture semi-elliptic, with the parietal side somewhat concave. Peristome reflected, well rounded, somewhat sinuous in apical view. Teeth all starting at about the same level, approximately 1/3 whorl before the aperture: three short basales, of which the one on the columellar side is the shortest; one short columellaris; three lamella-like parietales, the one on the angular side continuing up to the peristome, the middle only short and low, the third low, ending just short of the peristome.

Measurements. — Height 1.5-1.8 mm; largest diameter 2.1-2.4 mm; height of aperture 0.9-1.0 mm; width of aperture 1.2-1.4 mm.

Ecology. — Calcicole.

Distribution. — Borneo: Kalimantan, SE. part.

Material seen. — KALIMANTAN. Kalimantan Selatan: NW. part Meratus Mountains, Jaro near Muara Uja [V 3172, HOLOTYPE RMNH 56625; 9 paratypes (of which 2 are defective) to be shared with The Natural History Museum, London, and Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Indonesia].

Notes. — 1. For the description of the teeth the nomenclature of Pilsbry (1927: 2) has been adopted.

- 2. Extant species of the genus Eostrobilops are found in Japan, China, the Southeast part of Russia as well as in Korea. Pilsbry's key (1931: 56) allows the identification of the Bornean material as an Eostrobilops with some difficulty only; it has an interparietal lamella which Pilsbry never observed in this genus. Yet, it is most logical to include the Bornean species in this genus, because it is the only strobilopsid genus occurring in Southeast Asia, next to the genus Enteroplax which is distinctly different in many aspects. Besides, since Pilsbry's work, more Eostrobilops species have been described, among which the Japanese Enteroplax yaeyamensis Habe & Chinen, 1974 (see also Minato, 1982). This species is an Eostrobilops in most aspects, although it occasionally shows an interparietalis. It lacks the thickening of the parietal side of the peristome, which is diagnostic for Enteroplax.
- 3. E. diodontina (Heude, 1880) differs in having a distinct spiral sculpture (ex descr. in Pilsbry, 1927: 43); E. hirasei (Pilsbry, 1908), E. coreana (Pilsbry, 1920) and E. nipponica (Pilsbry, 1928) differ in having parietales with small knobs along the edges. Unfortunately no material nor literature was available of E. kongoensis (Kuroda & Miyanaga, 1939). The Japanese species yaeyamensis, probably wrongly assigned to the genus Enteroplax by the authors, seems most similar; it may have an interparietalis too. It differs in having two basales only and a more rounded periphery.
- 4. The name has been derived from the Greek language and refers to the presence of three lamella-shaped parietales.

Fig. 1. a, Eostrobilops tripychus spec. nov., holotype specimen, Kalimantan: Meratus Mts., Jaro (RMNH), frontal view; b, do., umbilical view, with the position of the basal teeth shaded; c, paratype from the same locality, umbilical view with part of the shell removed to show the parietales; d, paratype, portion of the last whorl to show the basales and columellaris.

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